in the case of the three negroes hanged, and had made efforts to find out the perpetrators, but without success. He testified that the speeches made by Republican less can pathe last canvass were such as to appeal to the preju-lices of the negroes and arouse them to discontent with the Democratic Government.

MR. TURPIE'S CREDENTIALS. REPORTED BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE AND PLACED

ON FILE-MEANING OF THIS ACTION. WASLINGTON, March 1.—In the Senate to-day, Mr. Hoar, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported back the credertials of Mr. Stock-

Hoar, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported back the credertials of Mr. Stockbridge, of Michigan, and Mr. Turpie, of Indiana (together with the protest of the two houses of the Indiana Legislature in the latter case), and moved that they should be placed on file and the committee discharged from further consideration. It was so ordered. Later in the proceedings of the Senate, Mr. Platt inquired of Mr. Hoar the meaning and effect of this report in the case of Senator-elect Turpie.

Mr. Hoar replied that, under s general rule of the Senate, the functions of that committee expired with the Congress, and all its papers were returned to the Senate and placed on file. If the credentials of Mr. Turpie had been retained by the committee without action until noon of March 4, the thing, under the operation of that general rule, would have then happened which had happened this morning; that is, the papers would have gone on the dies of the Senate, and the committee would have been discharged from further consideration. The only possible a teruative to that course would have been assumption by the committee or by the Senate, at the present session, to deal with the credentials of a gentleman claiming to be a Senator-elect, before the time had arrived to the beginning of his term, and before he had presented himselt.

The Senate was a continuing body; and it was,

beginning of his term, and before he had presented himself.

The Senate was a continuing body; and it was, therefore, possible that it might be within its constitutional power to determine in advance the right of a Senator to his seat; but it would be a solution of all constitutional precedents, and it would be, in the speaker's judgment, a violation of the sense of justice and propriety of the Senate and of the American people. The effect, therefore, of the report was simply to remnad to the action of the Senate (to be taken after March 4), without prejudice, without being in the least affected by any action now, any question which any person might see fit to raise. That was all. No prejudice for, no prejudice against, any person who might conceive himself entitled to a seat in the Senate hereafter, would arise, or had arisen, in consequence of the action of the committee or of the Senate this morning.

CONGRESSIONAL DOINGS IN BRIEF. THE SENATE PASSES FIFTY-SEVEN BILLS IN TWENTY-FIVE MINUTES.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—While the journal of yesterday was being read in the Senate Mr. Edmunds had three occasions of proving that he was still determined to "insist on the regular and orderly transaction of business." First, Mr. Cameron moved to dispense with the reading of the journal; then Mr. Hale asked leave to interrupt the reading in order to have the Naval Appropriation bill referred to the Committee on Appropriations; and again Mr. Sherman moved to dispense with the further reading of the journal, to all of which propositions Mr. Edmunds objected; and so the reading of the journal was pro-The Presiding Officer submitted a message from the

President, vetoing the Senate bill for a public building at Lafayette, Ind. The message was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

mittee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. Hoar, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported a resolution authorizing the committee to sit during the recess and continue the investigation of the alieged ballot-box outrages in Texas. Referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

Mr. Call presented petitions of certain New-York bankers, representing aliens, the purchasers and owners of American railroad bonds, asking return of income tax illegally exacted from them. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

on Appropriations.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Sherman, for the daily meeting at 11 a. m., was adopted.

The senate then, on motion of Mr. Sawyer, proceeded to the consideration of pension bills on the calendar. All the pension bills on the calendar, fifty-seven in number, were passed, the time occupied being just twenty-five

minutes.

Bills on the calendar to remove charges of desertion.

Bills on the calendar to remove charges of desertion,
were then taken up, and all of them, seventeen in number, were passed, the reading of reports being called for
in only one case. All were disposed of in less than twenty minutes.

On motion of Mr. Platt. the House bill to annex a portion of Idaho to Washington Territory, was taken from the calendar and passed (with amendments). A conference

was asked.

On motion of Mr. Plumb, the Ho se bill forfeiting certain land aranted to the State of Michigan for a railroad from Ontonagon to the Wisconsin State line was taken from the calendar; and several emendments were adopted. After an interruption for the consideration of the River and Harbor bill, the bill was passed, without di-

vision.

Among the other bills, taken from the calendar and passed were the following:
Senate bill to authorize the construction of a bridge herosa the Missouri River at or near Yankton, Dak, Senate bill to quiet title of settlers on the Des Moines iver lands in lows.

The House met at 10 o'clock in continuance of Mon-

Mr. Payson, of Illinois, submitted the conference report on the bill restricting to American citizens the ownership of real estate in the Territories, and it was agreed to.
Mr. O'Neil, of Pennsylvania, presented a petition of the Universal Peace Union against appropriations for fortifications and war vessels. Referred.

NO PROGRESS WITH RETALIATION.

WASHINGTON, March 1 (Special).—Chairman Belmont did not cut a good figure to day in his attempt to give the House the reasons why he and Mr. Clements recommended that the House should insist on its amendments to the Retaliation bill. He presented a paper, an abstract of purported to set forth the views of the House conferees, but there was so much uncertainty about it that the Speaker did not seem to understand it.

Mr. Rice, of Massachusetts, one of the conferees, made an earnest speech in favor of the Senate bill. He criticised sharply some of the statements contained in the paper presented by Chairman Belmont, especially the one in which Mr. Belmont and his colleague assert that the only idea contained in the Senate bill is non-intercourse so far as fish is concerned. Mr. Hice pointed out, alth ugh it was hardly necessary to do so, that the Senate bill authorizes the exclusion of anything and everything which is a product of Canada. Mr. Hice intimated that Chairman Belmont had received certain confidential communications from the State Department, the nature of which he had not disclosed to the other members of the committee.

When the hour of 5 o'clock arrived Mr. Belmont yielded most willingly to a motion for an adjournment, although the consideration of the conference report could have been concluded in forty minutes, and the House brought to a vote on the question of receding from its disagreement to the Senate will. The matter now goes over until to-morrow, and this further imperis the prospect of any legislation on this subject this session. He criticised sharply some of the statements contained

MEASURES APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT. WASHINGTON, March 1.-The President has approved the following acts of Congress:

the following acts of Congress:

To make Tampa, Fia., a port of entry; to effect a rearrangement of grades of offices in the Adjutant-General's Department of the Army to enable foreign excentors and administrators are of the Collection Districts of Maimi and Sandusky behas itsale of ohio; to grant an honorable discharge to Martin H. McChesney from the United States Army; to Martin H. McChesney from the United States Army; to Grant to the Kanawah and Ohio Ralloud Company the right to lay its track through United States lock and dam property in the Great Kanawah Valley. V. Va.; to authorize the secretary of War to credit the Territory of Diskota with certain sams for ordnance and ordnance stores issued to: it ogrant the right of way to the Prescott and Arizona Central Rallway Company across the Whipple Barracks Reservation in Arizona; to authorize the Fremont, Eighorn and Missouri Valley Rallroad to build its road across the Fort Meade Military Reservation; for the construction of stables and shops for the accommodation of officers of House of Representatives, for the construction of a gravelled road to the Rich mond National Centerty; for a bridge across the Tennessee River at Chattanooga, Tenn.; for holding terms of United States Courte at Vicksburg Miss.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS. WASHINGTON, March 1 .- The President sent the follow

ing nominations to the Senate to-day: assistant Adjutant-General with the rank of Colonel:
Lieutenant-Colonel William D. Whipple and Lieutenant-Colonel Chauncey McKeever. Assistant Adjutant-to-neral with the rank of Leutenant-Colonel: Major Samuel Breck, Major Henry C. Wood, and Major Samuel Breck, Major Henry C. Wood, and Major Captain James H. Gillis to be Commodore: Commander James O'Kane to be Captain; Lieutenant-Commander John McGowan to be commander; and a number of postmasters.

A MEDAL FOR JOSEPH FRANCIS. WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Senate, at the evening session, passed the House joint resolution providing that a gold medal be presented to Joseph Francis, for his services in inventing life-saving appliances.

COLLECTOR MAGONE CONFIRMED. WASHINGTON, March 1 .- The Senate in secret se to-day confirmed the nomination of Daniel Magone to be Collector of Customs at the Port of New-York.

AUTHORIZING ANOTHER EAST RIVER BRIDGE. WASHINGTON, March 1.—In the evening session of the House a large number of bills were passed authorizing

the construction of bridges, among them the following:
Across the East River between New-York and Long
Island.
Across the Missouri River at Kansas City and at
Omaha. oss the Mississippi River at Keokuk.

RESOLVED TO BREAH THE SOLID SOUTK. WASHINGTON, March 1.—The National Council of the National Union League met this morning at the Ebbitt House. The following officers were elected: General Charles H. Grosvenor, of Ohio, president; vice-presi-William E. Chandler, of New-Hampshire; C. A. outelle, of Maine, James S. Negley, of Pennsylvania, athan Goff, of West Virginia, J. E. O'Hara, of North na, L. C. Houck, of Tennessee, B. K. Bruce, of Mis-pi, Thomas B. Rich, of Maryland, Lewis McKenzie, of Virginia, and J. S. Robertson, of Ohio. At the evening the following resolution was unanimously adopted: sed, That the League will labor to break the Solid

ored. That the President appoint a committee of fifteen on he shall be charman, who shall have full authority ry into effect the point of the League. her this resolution the President appointed the fol-D. H. Grosvenor (ex-officio) Offic; W. E. Chandler, of New impaire; James R. Megiey, of Fennsylvania; Nathan R. of West Virginia; J. C. O'Hara, of Mortis Carolina; S. Chandler, of the District of Columbia; J. E. Hara, of Mortis Carolina; S. O'Hara, of Mortis Carolina; S. O'Hara, of Mortis Carolina; S. O'Hara, of O'Hara, of Historie; J. C. Houca, of Tenson; O. A. Boutelle, of Mane; J. E. Lynch, of Mississipul.

D. Brady, of Virginia : H. Petabone, of Tennesses ; F. W. NOT ENOUGH WIND FOR THE DAUNTLESS.

HER SECOND TRIAL TRIP NOT MADE-THE CORONET NOT TO BE READY SATURDAY.

The schooner yacht Dauntless did not make her second trial trip yesterday, as was intended. A half-dezen reporters, who had been invited to sail in her out to the Sandy Hook Lightship and along the Jersey coast, went to Tomp-kinsville shortly after daybreak and were taken aboard, but aside from the enjoyment derived from the liberal enter-tainment furnished by Captain Samuels their journey tainment furnished by Captain Samuels their journey was fruitless. There was not enough wind starring to move the snowflakes, which were falling thickly, out of the direct line of descent, and the pennant at the maintopmast head fell as limp as a wet rag. After waiting patiently and whistling for a breeze for four hours, it was decided to abandon the trip for a day. Captain Samuels and Sailing-master Mc-Carthy were so proud of the way in which the boat behaved in the gale of Sunday and Monday that they rather hoped to have a repetition of it for the benefit of the newspaper men, and their disappointment in not having such weather was much keeper than that of the visitors. During the heavy wind early in the morning the Dauntless dragged her anchor and came into collision

Dauntless dragred her allehor and came into coinsion with a bark which was anchored a .ew yards south of her. She fouled her anchor under her forefoot and was obliged to obtain the assistance of a tug to get her out of her difficulty. No damage was done to the yacht or the bark. Mr. Colt will entertain a party of friends at luncheon on

Mr. Colt will entertain a party of friends at luncheon on board his boat to-day, and to-morrow, if the weather is favorable, a second trial trip will be made.

The Coronet is still on the screw dock at Market-st. Although the northwesterly winds which have been blowing the water seeward had entirely subsided, the highest tide did not bring within sixteen inches of enough water in the dock to float her. What little breeze was blowing last night came from the south and east and if it does not shift to the north or west again it is probable that the water at the dock will be deep enough this afternoon to carry her.

Captain Crosby now declares that it will be impossible to get the Coronet ready by Saturday, the day appointed for starting the race, and says that the best of weather must prevail to enable him to have her prepared to start mext Tuesday. The delay in getting off the dry dock makes the postponement necessary. While there, none of her provisions can be put aboard her, nor can her sails be bent with safety. Beyond the rattling down of the rigging and the scraping of the spars by a few sailors, there was practically no work done upon her yesterday. When she is put in the water she will be headed into the basin north of the sorre-dock, there to have the finishing touches put to her before making a trial trip. The full complement of her crew will be engaged to-day or to-morrow.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

MILLIONS OF SECURITIES DEPOSITED. MORE TIME TO BE GIVEN FOR DEPOSITS UNDER THE

READING REORGANIZATION PLAN. PHILDAELPHIA, March 1 (Special).-The Reading Reorganization Trustees announced yesterday at the close of business that there had been a total deposit of close of business that there had been a total deposit of the securities of that company under the plan of reorganization \$109.255,556 out of a total of \$122.881,506. There were \$37,317,660 of common stock out of artotal of \$39,477,347 deposited. It was stated that these deposits insured the payment of \$12,000,000 in assessments. The Reorganization Trustees at a meeting the afternoon recommended to the syndicate that an extension of time for deposits be granted for fifteen days upon payment of a penalty of one per cent upon the face value of the securities, and that another fifteen day of extension be granted upon the payment of two per cent upon the face value of the securities.

the payment of two per cent upon the face value of the securities.

Provinent trustees stated to-day that it was the preference of the syndicate to forcelose under the three mortgages, namely, general, income and first sories fives, and that they might deter the sale to accomplish this. To do this would require the consumption of fully six months before the sale was made, and it would be July, 1888, before a distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the property was made. As soon as Judge McKennan makes a favorable report upon the masters' report in forcelosure the trustees will ask for a decree his, and it at the end of three months the bonds are not paid off the sale of the preperty will be advertised for three months. The first series five, are still holding out for their terms, but the impression prevailed io-day that they and the Schuylkill Navigation interests would be settled amicably.

BUYING THE HARTFORD AND CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD, March 1.—Negotiations which have been in rogress for some weeks between Philadephia parties interested in the Poughkeepsie Eridge and the Hartford and Connecticut Western Railroad for the purchase by the former of \$1,200,000 of the stock of the latter road, will be closed on Friday next and the purchase consum mated. This is practically a majority, as the stock of the road is \$2,550,000. The plan of the buyers is said to be to build a short line to Poughkeepsie Bridge from the west end of the road and also, from the east end, a line up into Massachusetts.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC ELECTION.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC ELECTION.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company yesterday the following directors were elected: Jay Gould, Eussell Sage, John A. Wright, Isaac J. Wistar, J. A. Hutchinson, John Markoc, William D. Winsor, George B. Roberts, John C. Brown, George J. Gould, Samnel Sloan, C. M. McGhee, S. H. H. Clark, W. C. Hall, Robert Fleming, Amos I. Hookins and C. E. Satterlee. The seven last named are new members of the board and take the places of John C. Bullitt, James P. Scott and Charles O. Baird, of Phitadelphia; R. S. Hayes and H. M. Hoxle, of St. Louis; Frederick L. Ames, of Boston, and Thomas T. Eckert, of New-York. The chances in the board were said not to be significant, although the recent settlement with the income bondholders appears to be partly recognized. Other changes may occur in the organization of the new computing.

NICKEL PLATE REORGANIZATION. The time for depositing stocks and bonds with the Central Trust Company, under the proposed plan for the re tral Trust Company, under the proposed plan for the re-organization of the New-York, Chicago and St. Louis (Nickel Plate) Railway Company, expired yesterday. The bulk of the stock, substantially all the second mortgace bonds and a large majority of the first mortgage bonds have assented to the scheme, which recomes an assured success. It had not been decided yes erfug whether the delinquent stock and bonds would be allowed to become parties to the acreement on the payment of a panelty. A meeting of the reorganization committee will be held in a few days to decide the question.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE. PHILAI ELPHIA, March 1 (Special).—James Boyd, assistant president of the Perklomen Pallroad Company, has drawn up a plan of reorganization for that com; an which has been approved by Austin Corbin and which will be submitted to the bondholders for their approval. Bonds must be deposited with the Fidelity Insurance, Bonds must be deposited with the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company before June 1. The plan provides for the cancellation of all of the existing issue of bords, including those guaranteed by the Faindelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and for the satisfaction of record of the two mortgages given to secure the nament of said bonds, if it can be done without forcelosure. If not, under forcelosure. To do this, the plan would create a new first mortgage on the road, franchises and other property of the company for the sum of \$2,250,000, to secure two series of thirty-year coupon bonds.

Sr. Louis, March 1 (Special).—The Wabash Purchasing ET. LOUIS, March 1 (Special).—The Wabash Purchasing Committe paid \$1,000,000 into the United States Courthis morning, \$847,500 being in receivers certificates and the remainder in two one-ecks on the Mercanulic Trias Company of New-York. The checks are stated by all members of the committee. The \$1,000,000 bond still remaids to be filed and the intervening petition of the bondholders of the Eastern line will have to be disposed of before the committee can get possession. BALTIMORE, March 1.—It is officially stated to day that

the Baltimore and Ohio Express Company has formed connection with the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad by which their business is extended over 400 niles of territory.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 1 (Special).—Governor Louis bury sent to the Senate to-day the nominations of William Dury sent to the Schale code of the Schale Commissioner for four years from July 1, 1887, in place of John W. Bacon, whose term will then expire. Mr. is Seymour a civil engineer, as the law requires, and is a Republicate. Prior to 1882 he was in the employ of the Consolidated Reads since that time has been in charge of the Hoosic Tounel route and of

WHO WILL SUCCEED MARSHAL TATE! The term of United States Marshal A. C. Tate, o Brooklyn, expres at noon to-day. No appointment of a successor was announced yesterday and United States Judge Blatchford will proposity temporarily appoint Marshal Tate to the olice pending the selection of the new man for the place by the President. Nothing definite in regard to the probable successor is yet made known, and each of the numerous aspirants has hopes that he will be the fortunate man. Interested Dem cratic politicians said yesterday that John Delmar would be selected, but those who protested to have special knowle ge upon the natter said the indications were more tavorable for the choice of General King. Marshal Tate was appointed in 1883 by Fresident Arthur to succeed S. A. Harlon, who had held the office for eight years. Mr. Tate is a war veteran. He took an active part in the Blaine campaign of 1884 and spoke and worked for the man from Maine. His administration of his office has been above reproach The position is worth about \$5,000 a year, the pay being by fees.

JUSTICE DYKEMAN'S DECISION ON FINES. The decision of Justice Dykeman releasing James County who was detained in Sing Sing Prison after his sentence of imprisonment had expired to work out his fine, was the sub-ject of discussion at the District-Attorner's office yesterday. Recorder Smyth sentenced Concey to five years in the "tate Prison and a fine of \$5,000 for assault. The law has always Prison and a fine of \$5,000 for assault. The law has always been construed as Hown's punishment by fine, which, on non-payment, is to be worked out at the rate of not more treat one collar a day. The secusion was almost the first against that construction of the law.

The a-tion of the ponal code which regulated the antidect was amon-ed last year. The section as t cloud before last year amon-ed last year, the section as t cloud before last year anon-ed last year. The section as t cloud before last year anon-ed last year. The section as t cloud to troit the law of 1876, which only provided for the working out of a tine in cases of misdemeanor. In the ponal code the works limiting the law to misdemeanors were omitted. Justice Dykeman, acthe law to misdemeaners were omitted. Justice Dyseman, as cording to the report received at the District Attorney's office decided that the law related only to misdemeaners. District Attorney Martine and that he was surprised at the decision Ex. Aldermen McQuaste and O'Neil were contended to paying fines, but it the opinion of Justice Dykeman is suitained and the situation has not been changed by the recent amendments, it is doubtful whether the fines could be collected except by civil process.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—In November last The TRIBUNE was the first newspaper to announce the conclusion of a treaty between this country and the Tongan Islands. The failure of Mr. Bayard to make mention of this important step in a scheme to secure the control of the Pacific Ocean trade in the President's annual message caused some comment at the time, and many people were led master of the wast.

Zens or subjects of the ling contracting parties, while such vessel is within the territory or jurisdition of the other contracting parties, while such vessel is within the territory or jurisdition of the other contracting parties, while such vessel is within the territory or jurisdition of the other contracting parties, while such vessel is within the territory or jurisdition of the other contracting parties, while such vessel is within the territory or jurisdition of the other contracting parties, while such vessel is within the territory or jurisdition of the other contracting parties, while such vessel is within the territory or jurisdition of the other contracting parties, while such vessel is within the territory or jurisdition of the other contracting parties, while such vessel is within the territory or jurisdition of the other contracting parties, while such vessel is within the territory or jurisdition of the other contracting parties, while such vessel is within the territory or jurisdition of the other contracting parties, while such vessel is within the territory or jurisdition of the other contracting parties, while such vessel is within the territory or jurisdition of the other contracting parties, while such vessel is within the territory or jurisdition of the other contracting parties, while such vessel is within the territory or jurisdition of the other contracting parties, while such vessel is within the territory or jurisdition of the other contracting parties, while such vessel is within the territory or jurisdition of the other contracting parties, while such vessel is within the properties. comment at the time, and many people were led

in the President's annual message caused some comment at the time, and many people were led to believe that the information obtained by THE TRIBUNE was incorrect. The full text, which is given berowith, shows that the information was based upon trustworthy sources, and that the main features of Mr. Bayard's curious scheme were correctly interpreted.

While Mr. Bayard, when he came into office, recalled every commercial treaty negotiated by his predecessor, he was willing that the extension of the Hawaiian Treaty, which had been signed by Mr. Frelinghuysen also, should be ratified by the Senate. Therefore he did not withdraw it, but on the contrary let no opportunity escape to impres upon Senators in private the importance of preserving the control of the Pacific Ocean trade to this country. When the late Consul Greenebaum, by his conduct at Apla in the Samoan Islands, came near precipitating an international difficulty. Mr. Bayard sent out a special envoy, Mr. George H. Bates, of Delaware, to settle the difficulty. Mr. Bates proceeded to the islands in there negotiate a commercial treaty with King George. Mr. Bates proceeded to the islands in the Mohican, and it was on board of this vessel that the treaty was signed on October 2 of last that the treaty was signed on October 2 of last

for the defence of the necused. The proceedings at an interconstance of this vessel that the treaty was signed on October 2 of last year.

Precisely what Mr. Bayard hopes to accomplish by the conclusion of a treaty with so savage a race as the Tongans it is difficult to see. The products of the soil there are meagre and consist for the most part of tropical fruit. On the other hand the inhabitants are so poor that their imports from the United States must necessarily be small. The Tongan group, which is 500 or 600 miles southwest of the Samoon Islands, is one of the few groups in the Pacific Ocean which has not yet been absorbed by any European power. There has been a strong desire at times on the part of the part of the samoon desire at times on the part of the samoon as possible. This treaty shall be contracting parties within the Jurisdiction of the other.

Article XV.—This treaty shall become effective upon promulgation, and shall continue in force for ten years, and thereafter until one year after notice shall have been given by one of the high contracting parties to the other of its desire to terminate the same; save and except as to Article XV.—This treaty shall be reminated only by mutual consont.

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Article XV.—This treaty shall be come effecti race as the Tongans it is difficult to see. The products of the soil there are meagre and consist for the most part of tropical fruit. On the other hand the inhabitants are so poor that their imports from the United States must necessarily be small. The Tongan group, which is 500 or 600 miles southwest of the Samoon Islands, is one of the few groups in the Pacific Ocean which has not yet been absorbed by any European power, There has been a strong desire at times on the part of New Zealand to annex these islands, but they have had an independent government, the leading spirit of which is Mr. Baker, a Wesleyan missionary, who is ca'led the Premier, and who also is the signatory on the part of the Tongan Government to the present treaty. King George is an old Malay, with snowy white hair and a strong countenance. He is over eighty years old. He speaks no language except his native tongue, but he lives to a certain extent according to European customs. Nakualofa is the capital of the group. The Government has built a fine wharf with hous , and there is a regular system of communication with Auckland and Fiji.

The trenty has been referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, which has not yet reported upon it and is not likely to take any action at this session. The treaty and the letters which accompanied its transmission to the Senate are given in full below:

To the Senate of the United States. I transmit herewith, with a view to its ratification, reaty of amity, commerce and navigation, conclude October 2, 1886, in the harbor of Nukualofa, Tongatabu, between the United States of America and the King of Ionga. I also transmit for your information a report from the Secretary of State, inclosing copies of the treaties of friendship concluded between the Kingdom of

Tonga and Germany and Great Britain.

ate, if deemed proper, a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation between the United States of America and the King of Tonga, concluded in the harbor of Nukualofa, Tongataou, October 2, 1886. I further inclose, for the in-formation of the Senate, copies of the treaty of friendship concluded between the German Empire and the Kingdom of Tonga, November 1, 1876, and of the treaty of friendship

TREATY OF AMITY, COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION

commissioner of the United States George H. Bates, Special Commissioner of the United States to Fonga; and His Majesty the King of Fonga—the Rev. Shirley Waldemar haker, Premier of the Kingdom of Tonga; who, after pro-licing to each other their respective powers, have agreed

upon the following articles.

Article L.—There shall be perpetual peace and smitty erween the United states of America and the King of Tonga, his heirs and his successors.

Article 11.—The criticus of the United States shall

always enjoy in the dominions of the King of longa and longan subjects suall always enjoy in the mited states, whatever rights, privileges and immuni-ies are now accorded to citizens or subjects of the most avored nation; and no rights, privileges or immunities smill be granted hereafter to any foreign State or to the lizens or su de ta of any foreign State, by either of the izu contracting parties, which shad not be also equally an inconditionally granted by the same to the other night contracting party, its content or subjects; it being un-derstool that the parties hereto affirm the principle of the aw of pattons; that no privilege granted for equivalent or on account of prophaguity or other special conditions

Article III.-Citizens of the United States in Tonga, and fougans in the United States, may visit, sojourn and rade to any part of the respective jurisdictions, and rent, coupy and improve lands, and erect dwellings, offices nd warehouses thereon, subject to the laws and regulaons of the country, which shall, however, in no case except in respect of employment as laborers, be more estrictive than those imposed upon the citizens or sub ects of the respective country, or upon the citizens or adjects of the most favored nation.

Article IV.-There shall be reciprocal liberty of comserve and unvigation between the United States and the onga Islands, and no duty of customs or other impost all be charged upon any goods being the produce or anutacture of one country, when imported therefrom mio the other country, other or higher than is charged upon the same, the produce or manufacture of or in-

peried from any other country.

Article V.—No other or biguer duties or charges on ecount of harmor dues, pilotage, quarantine, salvage in case of damage or shipwreek, or other shipping charges shall be imposed in the dominous of the King of Tonga in ressels of the United States, or in the United States on in vessels, than are imposed on vessels belonging

Article VI.—The suips of war of either of the high con racting parties may enter all ports, places and waters within the jurisdiction of the other, to anchor and remain, take in stores, roll and repair, subject to the laws and egulations of the country. To enable this privilege to be carried out in his dominions, the King of Tonga agrees to secure to the Government of the United States by case at nominal rent, with covenants of renewal, all rights of tree tise of necessary ground a anys harbor of the Tonga Islands which shall mutually agreed upon, for the purpose of establishing a reament conting and repair station, the rights of Tongau so ereignty therein being fully reserved and admitted; an i in selecting a station for this purpose due regard shall be had for any similar concession which the King of Tongs may have granted by treaty to any other Gov-

of Tongs may have granted by treaty to any other Government.

Article VII.—All steam vessels which may be employed by the Government of the United States in the carrying of their mails in or across the Pacific Ocean shull eave tree access to all parts of the Tonga Islands, and shall be their earliest to no harbor or pilotage dines; provined that no vessel be entitled to such exemption except upon condition of carrying free of charge the Tongan mails to ports of destination and cair of such vessels.

Article VIII.—The whalm or fishing vessels of the United States shall have free access to the ports and harbors of Tonga, and in the ports of entry thereof shall be permitted to barter and trails their supplies or goods for provisions for the use of their own vessels and crews, without being subject to the law relative to trading license, and shall be subject to no port or harbor dues or pilotage whatever; but this privilege of barter of trade shall not include the supplying of spiritous liquors, and arms or ammunition to the Tongans. And such whating or lishing vessels shall, after having culered any port of entry in the Tonga Islands, we at liberty to anchor off any island or reef thereof, for the purpose of whaling or boiling down; provided such vessel does not another withing the distance of three nautical miles from any inhabited town; but nothing is this clause shall be

A TREATY WITH TONGA.

SEEKING CONTROL OF THE PACIFIC TRADE.

FULL TEXT OF THE TREATY RECENTLY NEGOTIATED

—ITS PROBABLE PATE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, March 1.—In November last THE

TRIBUNE was the first newspaper to announce the control of the control of the control of the control of the compelled to pay other or higher taxes, or license fees, or personal dues of any kind, than are, or may be, paid by the citizens of subjects of the high contracting party levying the same.

Article X—Shauld converted as to permit infringement of the quarantine laws of the dominion of the King of Tonga.

Article IX.—All citizens of the United States residing in the United States, shall be exempted from all computations of the United States residing in the United States, shall be exempted from all computations of the United States residing in the United States, shall be exempted from all computations of the United States residing in the United States, shall be exempted from all computations of the United States residing in the United States, shall be exempted from all computations of the United States, shall be exempted from all computations of the United States, shall be exempted from all computations of the United States, shall be exempted from all computations of the United States, shall be exempted from all computations of the United States, shall be exempted from all computations of the United States, shall be exempted from all computations of the United States, shall be exempted from all computations of the United States, shall be exempted from all computations of the United States, shall be exempted from all computations of the United States, shall be exempted from all computations of the United States shall be exempted from all computations of the United States, shall be exempted from all computations of the United States, shall be exempted from all computations of the United States, shall be exempted from all computations of the United States from the United States from the United States from the Uni

ariance.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries ave signed this treaty and thereunto affixed their re-

spective scals.

Done in the harbor of Nukualofa, in Tongatabu, on board the United States steamer Mohican, this second day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand, eight hundred and eighty-six.

Scalar Ggo, H. BATES.

Nore-Here follows the text of two treaties between the King of Tonga and Great Britain and Germany respectively, both similar in character to that correladed between Mr. Bates and Mr. Baker. The treaty with England differs from the others only in that it names four

AS VIEWED BY RAILROAD MEN. INTERPRETING THE INTERSTATE LAW.

WHAT THE GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS THINK IS MEANT BY THE MEASURE.

CHICAGO, March 1 .- The general passenger agents of the various roads in the Southwestern Passenger Association have just submitted to the general managers their report regarding the interpretation and application of the Interstate Commerce law as relating In the Secretary of State, inclosing copies of the treaties of friendship concluded between the Kingdom of Fonga and Germany and Great Britain.

Grover Cleveland.

Executive Mansion, Washington, Feb. 14, 1887.

To the President.

Thave the honor to inclose, for transmission to the Senate, of the method of the Company of the States of America and the Kingdom of Tonga, concluded in the harbor of Nukuaiofa, Tongataon, October 2, 1886. I further inclose, for the national of the Senate, copies of the treaty of friendship concluded between the Clutted States of America and the Kingdom of Tonga, November 1, 1876, and of the treaty of friendship concluded between the German Empire and the Kingdom of Tonga, November 1, 1876, and of the treaty of friendship concluded between the German Empire and the Kingdom of Tonga, November 1, 1876, and of the treaty of friendship concluded between the German Empire and the Kingdom of Tonga, November 1, 1876, and of the treaty of friendship concluded between the Grantal Empire and the Kingdom of Tonga, November 1, 1876, and of the treaty of friendship concluded between the German Empire and the Kingdom of Tonga, November 1, 1876, and of the treaty of friendship concluded between the Grantal Empire and the Kingdom of Tonga, November 1, 1876, and of the treaty of friendship concluded between the German Empire and the Kingdom of Tonga, November 1, 1876, and the Kingdom of Tonga, November 1, 1876, and of the treaty of friendship concluded between the Grantal Empire and the Kingdom of Tonga, November 1, 1876, and to the formation of the Senate, copies of the treaty of friendship concluded between the Culture of the treaty of friendship concluded between the German Empire and the Kingdom of Tonga, November 1, 1876, and to the formation of the Senate, copies of the treaty of friendship concluded between the German Empire and the Kingdom of Tonga, November 1, 1876, and to the formation of the Senate, copies of the treaty of friendship concluded by the formation of the Senate 1, 1876, and the to passenger traffic. The main disticulties, the report says, encountered in giving practical effect to the best

strict-d availability of the ticket. It interentially permits the sauance of mileage, exertson, or accommodation passenger tickets, but does not permit a discrimination in tayor of any person. For example, rates made in tayor of any organized body, religious, secular, secret, etc., must be contemporaneously available to any person. It permits reduced rates to ministers of reighon and tree transportation to railway employes. As the greater includes the less, it also interentially permits the issue of reduced rates to railway employes. There is nothing in the law in relation to the payment of any other compensation of any character; it will, therefore, be for the general managers to determine whether the payment of commissions shall be continued. The question of passes or reduced rates to the fanalies of railway employes is referred to the general managers for determination. Mileage shall be continued. The question of passes or reduced rates for the families of railway employes is reterred to the general uanagers for determination. Mileage tickets may be sold at any rate not greater than the legal tare that the common carrier may elect to charge, but they cannot be sold at different rates to different individuals or arms. The general passenger agents recommend that thousand mile tickets it sold must be sold to every person at the same price and shall be at the uniform rate of 2½ cents per mile. A common carrier making a differential or special fare over its own line may tawfully refuse to grant a connecting line right to use such fare contemporaneously from the line or territory of such connecting road. A ticketing road may charge more or less for the same kind or teekst between two intermediate points by one connection than by another competing connection, because of dissimilar circumstances and conditions. While the law interentially permits the acceptance of lower than firs -class rates for a ticket of restricted availability, it also requires the observance of the long and short hail principle."

Regarding subject No. 3, the report says:

If only interentially permits giving reduced rates to ministers of religion, but clearly forbids reduced rates or free transportation to any other class, in which would be included the following: Theatrical companies, baseball players bicyclists, theatrical advance agents, students, laborers, lumbermen, Iudians, United States officers, and soldiers, or their families, immares of national homes of disabled volunteer soldiers, etty police, members of the press (as cour-

United States officers, and somers, or the rational immaces of national homes of disabled volunteer soldiers, city police, members of the press (as courtosies), hotel employes, treight shippers, charity cases, dumb or blind people, temperance workers, etc.

The general passenger agents suggest to the general managers for consideration whether some of the most managers for consideration whether some of the most managers are consideration whether some of the most managers are consideration. worthy of these cases cannot be continued and re-served for adjustment under the direction of the com-

RATES UNDER THE COMMERCE LAW. TRUNK LINES HEARING THE WESTERN ROADS-COMING CONFERE CES.

Commissioner Fink's office this week will be a busy one Yesterday representative of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Chicago, Rock Island and Paelfic, the Chicago and Alton and the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific railroads met the trunk line committee in conference on the question of the percentage of rates on west-bound freight to points west of the Mississippi River. The rates a long time ago were varied according to the dis-tance of the points on the Missouri River west of Chi cago. Subsequently the percentages of the through rates were made uniform at 116 per cent, or 16 per cent added to the rate to Chicago. A committee of the Central Traffic Association recently prepared a new schedule of rate percentages varying from 115 to 122 per cent on the Chicago basis. The trans-Mississippi lines objected to the change and the purpose of yesterday's meeting was to give them a hearing before the trunk line committee, which has the power of deciding the basis for computing west-bound rates. No final action, however, was taken

which has the power of deciding the basis for computing west-bound rates. No final action, however, was taken by the trank lines.

The trunk line committee also discussed the heavy cutting of east-bound freight rates, but took no action. The subject will come before the joint conference of the East-ern and Western railroads to-day, which, however, is called specially to receive the report of the classification committee appointed at the last joint conference to adjust the freight classifications so as to conform with the interstate Commerce law. A large attendance of the roads is expected.

To-morrow is to be devoted to receiving and acting upon the passenger report under the Interstate law. Some of the lines are disposed to take a rigid view of the law respecting excursions, but it is understood that the New-York Central and the West Shore roads consider the law in owise in conflict with an extension of special rates according to previous policy to bodies of delegates visiting different effice or "excursion" parties made up for special pleasure-seeking trips.

THE KITTSON DIVORCE CASE. THE PLAINTIFF TELLS HER SIDE OF IT.

HOW SHE WAS MARRIED TO THE SON OF THE WEALTHY COMMODORE.

The trial of the Kittson divorce case was begun yesterday in the Supreme Court, before Justice Ingraham and a jury. In this suit the proprietress of a Sixth-ave. re-sort for men and women, who styles herself Mrs. Mary Kittson, seeks a limited divorce from Hercules L. Kittson, the young son of the wealthy Commodore Kittson, of St. Paul, Minn., owner of fast horses and stocks and bonds. The conceded facts are that the couple were married at the plaintiff's house by the Rev. Dr. Underhill, assistant pastor of "the Little Church Around the Corner," on April 25, 1885. The defence is that the young man was ensuared after a debauch and did not know what he was doing. Commodore Kittson and his son sat beside the counsel of the latter, David M. Porter. The father, a man advanced in years with a keen eye and long hair almost white, listened quietly to the testimeny, occasion-ally making suggestions to the lawyer. His son, a tall young man of rather robust build, seldom looked up or

The woman who seeks to establish her marriage, with all the alimony that a union with the son of a millionaire would entitle her to if it is held to be valid and a separation for abandonment is granted her, was seated so that she could look the defendant in the face, and cast frequent glances toward him. Near her were her lawyers. Peter Mitchell and Joseph Stiner. The plaintiff is a short and rather stout brunette and was dressed in black slik. with a jaunty hat and feather and a light brown jacket. She was the first witness and testified as follows:

She was the first witness and testified as follows:

I live at No. 514 Sixth-ave. I recognize the defendant here in court. I became acquainted with him in 1883 at my house. He asked me to marry him. I refused. On April 25 I was married to him. He came to my house with a gentleman and slept there all night. I was sick with neuralgia. The next morning at 1940, the Rev. Dr. Underhill came to the house. Kittson sent for him. The minister took out a Bible. He house kittson sent for him. The minister took out a Bible. He house kittson sent for him. The minister took out a Bible. He was the only one present. Kittson was sober. We stood up. Kittson paid the minister \$10.

A marriage certificate was offered in evidence, but was excluded:

Cross-examined the witness said: I was born in New London, Coun. Mr maiden name was Mary King. I kept the house under the name of Minnie Clerk. I never passed as Munie Warren. Llave been called Minnie Spillane. I was called by this name about two years ago.

Q.—You had been living with Charles Spillane, had you not I A.—With his consent since I've been married. I have not been living with cright or nine months. I occupied

ago.

Q.—You had been living with Charles Spillane, had you not! A.—With his consent since I've been married. I have not been living with him for eight o nine months. I occupied the same room with him six or seven months ago.

Q.—Did he not best you because you went with "Billy". Hegoman, a rich man of New-Jersey! A.—No, sir. Spillane and I had no words about a man called "Billy" who was around the house.

Q.—Spillane has been in the habit of beating you, hasn't he! Ruled out.] I have adopted a little child who calls Mr. Spillane "Papa." Spillane hired a room from me for \$4 a week. Spillane and I have occupied the same room since my marriage very often. I first mei Kiltson at the Firth Avenue Theatre in 1832. Mr. Spillane was with me.

Q.—Spillane was your "feller" at the time he introduced Kiltson to you, wasn't he! A.—He supported me.

Q.—Haven't you told gentlemen in Koster & Bial's place where you lived during the last six months! A.—lon't remember. I have been to Koster & Bial's often on Wednesdays and Saturdays. I went there with other on Wednesdays and Saturdays. I went there with other on Wednesdays and Saturdays. I went there with other lone on the live of the property of the part of the property of the part of the property of the part o

Tyon A.—No, sir.

You went there from entirely patriotic motives, eh 1 istion overruled. Question overruled.)

The witness was asked if she did not keep a house for men and women to meet at. The question was ob-

men and women to meet as proper. He said: "It was proper. He said: "It would be a denial of justice not to allow me to sak the question." Mr. Mitchell pressed his objection and the question was ruled out.

The witness testified that before she married the defendant he called at her house ditten or sixteen times. He took her to Tony Paster's, to Theiss's and to Parker's restaurant.

restairant.

Q.—Did vor know his father was a man of large means I.A.—
I knew that he kept horses. That's all I knew. In July and Angust, 1835, sphiane and I visited my anni, Miss Joseph, at Sag Harbor. We occupied the same room there.

The witness said she continued to occupy the same room with Sphilane after she was married and his not tell spillane she was married. The night before the marriage Kittson and Spillane went to her house. Spillane went out and she sat with Kittson until 2 or 3 a.m. She continued:

tinued:
I said: "Mr. Kittson, I have no education to go into a family like youra." He said: "Minnie, that'll be all right."
After the marriage Mr. Kittson sent for a buttle of wins. We drank nothing that day before the marriage.
The witness said she had been arrested twice. Once she quarrelled with a man about a sign near her-door and was arrested. On another occasion, she was attacked by other

The witness said she had been arrested twice. Once she quarrelled with a man about a sign near herdoor and was arrested. On another occasion she was attacked by other girls, one of whom struck her in the face with a key and another brandished a hairpin. "and," continued the witness, "I just took the little giass I had in my nand with sarsapardia in it and smacked her over the eye with it." She said she first saw the mather of Kit son about 12 o'clock at night at the Windsor Hotel, where she called one night in 1885. on the redirect examination she testified that after the parriage Kittson said to her. "Minnie, den't tell Sailians

On the redirect examination she testified that after the marriage Ritton said to here: "Minnie, don't tell spillane and don't let him thow what we have been doing, and do as you've been doing with spillane till i get money to take you out of this life." She said she went to Mr. Rittson's place at Chestnut Hill, Paniadelphia, soon after her marriage and again at Fairmount Park, where she saw him and he there repeated what he had said before about spillane.

4. Do you ever get drumk! A.—Not to my knowledge.

4. Do you ever get drumk! A.—Not to my knowledge.

Gidden J. Tucker, as custodian of some of the records of the Board of Health, produced a marriage certificate filled there setting forth the marriage of the parties to the suit.

For the the defence Charles Bennafield, a colored man, deposed that in May, 1885, he had seen the plaintiff and Spillane together at Nos. 512 and 514 sixth-ave. Mary Bennafield, wife of the last witness, and Annie J. Madison, both colored, corroborated his statements and testified to the bad character of the house.

The trial will be continued to-day.

THE MAN WHO SAYS HE IS PAINE'S HEIR, JOHN IL WARDWELL TESTIFIES IN THE WILL CASE-DENYING OTHER TESTIMONY.

In the Paine will case yesterday the ent was occupied with the examination of John H. Wardwell, who seeks to obtain the wealth of the miser on the allegation that Paine made a will in his favor. There was shown to him the power of attorney about which experts have testified and which was signed by Paine. He said he wrote the first part of it at his office. and the latter part he added at the dictation of Colonel and the latter part he added at the dictation of Colonel Ethan Allen. The entire paper was in its present condition when Paine signed it. He explained the use of diderent kinds of ink in the document by saying that he used a double inkstand on his desk in his office containing two kinds of ink. He denied some of the statements of Noah B. Price, saying toat he had never said to him that neither he nor any one clse had ever seen Paine sign his name. He first heard of the death of Paine on Sunday, December 27. The transaction of obtaining money on Paine's bonds through Sheldon & Co. occurred on the day before.

Paine on Sunday, December 27. The transaction of obtaining money on Paine's bonds through Sheldon & Co. occurred on the day before.

Mr. Wardwell related that on calling at No. 177 Bleecker st. to see Paine be was first informed that he was dead. The landlord, Mr. Luer, told him that Paine had expressed great anxiety to see him (the witness) before he died. Luer spoke French and D'Aspremont translated what he said. They said they had found no papers among Paine's effects; that he had been robbed two weeks before his death and had said that valuable papers had been taken. The witness related that by advice of counsel he went to Boston and saw the heirs, obtaining their signatures to an arterment that he should take out letters of administration. These heirs were Mrs. Elizabeth Paine Patch, Charles W. Claggett and Henry M. Claggett. He tound Mrs. Patch in poor circumstances. He told her that Paine had left a few thousand dollars and he told the attorneys for her brothers the same. The witness did not know that Paine had left a large fortune until he heard the testimony jot Mr. Chickering in court. The first information that the witness obtained in regard to the \$40.000 belonging to Paine deposited in the bank came to him from Colonel Allen, who told him that a lawyer named Starkweather had left his card saying that he knew where the money was. The witness expressed his supprise. A contract afters ard made with Starkweather promising him a percentage was drawn by the witness at the dictation of Coionel Allen.

Everal letters from Paine to Wardwel, written for the most part in 1881, were read. There was nothing to the did to the read of the did to the testing the town were on specially

Allen.

coveral letters from Paine to Wardwell, written for
the most part in 1881, were read. There was nothing
in them to indicate that the two men were on specially
intimate forms.

The witness said he never saw Paine begging or eating refuse food. He denied many of the statements of witnesses for the proponents and said: "Such a thing as setting up a talse wil has never been spoken of by me to any one or by any one to me." Mr. Chickering had told him that he had heard that Paine ha: made a will in favor of the witness, but that he doubted if it could be found. D'Aspremont, who knew about the will having been made in his favor, had said to him: "When you get that well be happy." Wardwell denie: that he had ever seen Paine under the influence of liquor, and said he had not fold Mrs. Muller that he would lock Paine up in a hospital and enjoy the money left by the will of his brother, kobert Treat Paine. He never showed her the power of attorney or spoke to her about it, and never told her that he would have nothing to do with "the old bundle of rags," alluding to Paine. She pro osed to him to make a fictitious will. He thou thi tiwas a joke, but when he found it was not he refused to have anything to do with her. A written statement which, he said, she had made and oftered to sign for him was placed in evidence. It set torth that she knew of Paines triendship for Wardwell, and knew that the miser intended to leave his money to him.

On cross-examination the witness was asked why he had not before this gone on the stand and as a man of honor refuted the statements against him. He replied that its impulse was to do so, but he was acting under the advice of counsel. He said he was in the seventieth year of his age. His examination was not finished when the sourt adjourned until 10 a. m. to day.

QUEER COMPLICATIONS IN A WILL CONTEST. intimate terms.

The witness said he never saw Paine begging or eat-

QUEER COMPLICATIONS IN A WILL CONTEST.

QUEER COMPLICATIONS IN A WILL CONTEST. A curious complication has occurred in disposing of the estate of Thomas O'Conneil, who died on March 3, 1886, in Philadelphia. He owned considerable Brooklyn property and his will, devising his estate to his wife, was offered for probate, and contested by has two sisters, who calmed that it was a forgery. On January 2 the widow became a mother, ten months less one day after her huxband's death. She claimed that it was a posthumous child, and if this claimed that it was a posthumous child, and if this claimed that it was a posthumous child, and if this claimed that for any weeks be ore his doath O'Conneil was a lill with typhod fever that he could not leave his bed. Mrs. O'Conneil was a variety actress before she married and her husband kept a notel.

BITS OF LEGAL NEWS.

An attachment was granted yeathrday by Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, at the suit of Meliville C. Day and others, executors of Cornelius K. Garrison, against the property of Henry Y. Attrill. of Golderich, Outario, who seek to recover from him \$22,625 77. The complaint sets forth

an arrangement with John T. Terry, as assigned the defendant agreed to assume the indebtodness pany and has falled to do so.

Justice Andrewsreserved his decision on an apparatory of proceedings pending appeal in the case. Fuster, recently sentenced to the State Prison in the General Sessions for swindling. THE COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, March 1.—In the Court of Appeals to day the following decisions were handed down:

People ex rel Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg Railroad appeliant agt. Pericy Hamp et al. respondents (four cases). Order affirmed with one cill of costs in this court.

Mary Murray, administratrix, appeliant, agt. Arthur G. Fox, et al. respondents (two cases). Robert Furey et al. appellant, agt. Town of Gravesend, respondent. Thomas Motraitn, resspondent agt. the National Mohawk Valley Bank, appeliant, Manchester Paper Company, appeliant, agt. Jasob R. Moore, administrator, respondent. People, respondent, agt. R. Porter Lee et al. appellants: Thomas Cornell, respondent, agt. William B. Clark, sheriff, appeliant, Ellen Pomfrey, respondent, Egt. Village of Saratoga appeliant; William H. Nearpass, administrator, appeliant, ellen Pomfrey, respondent, william H. Van Ostrand, infunt respondent, agt. Village of Saratoga appeliant; William H. Nearpass, administrator, appeliant, ellen Pomfrey in iost, agt. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Compady, appellant, Enos Lee, surviving, etc., respondent, agt. Amy Horton, administratrix, appeliant, etc. et al., appeliant plon Murray, infant, respondent, agt. Henry A. Smith, appellant; Gilman agt. City of Troy, respondent, et al., appellant, agt. City of Troy, respondent, agt. William H. Robbins, appellant, agt. William W. Butcher, general assignee, respondent, Judgment H. Robbins, appellant, agt. William W. Butcher, general assignee, respondent, Judgment affirmed with costs.

Philip Brecker and others, assignee respondent agt Hernard Midas, et al., appellant, agt. William H. Koch, sheriff, appellant, Satmel L. Miller, an invant, respondent, agt Hernard Midas, et al., appellant, agt. William H. Robbins, appellant, Satmel L. Miller, an invant, respondent, agt Hernard Midas, et al., appellant, act. William W. Butcher, general assignee, respondent, agt. Hernard Midas, et al., appellant, agt. William W. Butcher, general assignee, respondent, agt. Hernard Midas, et al., appellant, agt. ALBANY, March'L .- In the Court of Appeals to-day the tol.

Orlande G. Childs and others, respondents, art. Harris Manufacturing Company, appellants. Ordered affirmed with costs.

The People, respondents, agt. Alex H. Reavey, appellant; the People agt. Peter Smith; the People agt. Orde; the People agt. He People agt. Business Meegan, appellant; the People, respondents, agt. Charles J. Everbardi, appellant; the People respondents, agt. Andrew J. Wightman, appellant; the People respondents, agt. Andrew J. Wightman, appellant. Judgment affirmed.

The People, appellants, art. John E. O'sullivan, respondent. Judgment of General Term affirmed.

The Cunard Steamship Company, appellants, agt. John R. Voorhis and others, Commissioners of Dooks, respondents. Judgment reversed and proceedings dismissed.

Stephen W. Monk, respondent, agt. the Town of New Utrecht, appellants. Order of General Term reversed and judgment of non-ault affirmed with costs.

Electus B. Litchfield, executor, appellant, agt. Charles R. Finnt, respondent. Judgment of General Term reversed, that of Special Term oversuling the demurrer and serve an answer within thirty days, upon payment to the plaintin of all the costs since service of domurrer.

Silvines Manufacturing Company, appellant, agt. State of New-York, respondent. Award reversed and case sent back to Board of Claims to be reheard, costs to a bide event.

The Association for the Benealt of Colored Orhans in New-York, respondent and appellant, agt. Mayor, etc. of New-York respondent of Special Term affirmed, without costs.

Blake art, Griswold-Motion to revive and continu granted without costs.

Following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Wednesday, March 2: Nos. 222, 813, 225, 233, 240, 221, 233,

AUTRRMS COURT CHAMBRES-Before Andrews, I.-Nos 29, 43, 44, 77, 81, 93, 105, 103, 107, 115, 117, 118, 129, 134, 151, 172, 232, 247, 173, 274, 275, 276, 224, 280, 290, 293, 294, 290, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301.

SLEPKER COURT-GENERAL TERM-Before Van Brunt, P.J. Lawrence, and Potter, J.J.—Recess.

SLEPKER COURT-SPECIAL TERM-PART L.-Before Potter, J.-Nos, 1158, 1158, 1153, 1139, 1070. SPCIEAL TERM-PART IL.-Before -I. SI PRIME COURT—SPCIEAL TREM—PART II.—Before —— I. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.—Before ——, J.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.—Before Donohue, J.—

NOS. 3845, 3920, 3921, 788, 1355, 3807, 3264, 2829, 3271, 3238

4550, 4470, 3580, 3974, 3712, 3719, 4331, 3292, 3263, 316, 3310, 687, 2896, 1801, 3544, 1134.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.—Before Beach, J.—

NOS. 3138, 1145, 3218, 3809, 3892, 3893, 3870, 3871, 3872, 2873, 3874, 3875, 3876, 3703, 2291, 2890, 3023, 3034, 4021, 3034, 288, 1203, 3897, 2968, 2104.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART IV.—Before Ingraham J.—

NOS. 32619, 31. BURROGATE'S COURT-Before Rollins, S.-Will of James H Pame of Pame 3. 10.

SUFFRIOR COURT—GENERAL TREM—Before Sedgwick, C. J.,

Adjourned to the first Monday of March.

SUFERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TREM—Before Freedman, J.—

No law callendar. 6 'av calendar. SUPERIOR COURT-TRIAL TERM-PART I. - Before O'Gorman J.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS.—GENERAL TERM—Before Larremore, C. J.,
Van 10esen, J.J.—Adjourned for the term,

COMMON PLEAS.—SPECIAL TERM—Before Larremore, C. J.—
No day calen ar.

day calen lar. COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—BeforeVan Hoesen, J.—Nos. Adjairned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS.—TRIAL TERM—PART L.—Before Allen, J.—
NOS, 178, 2296, 2307, 2207, 2210, 2017, 2245, 1937, 1825, 2223
783, 748, 2250, 2237, 2238, 2310, 2017, 2245, 1937, 2350, 2351
2352, 2453, 2354, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2359, 2361,
COMMON PLEAS.—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—Before Daly, J.—
NOS, 2186, 1970, 2152, 2153, 2154, 15, 2103, 2123, 2130, 15, 33, 1, 12, 12, 22, 23, 2177, 2184, 2063, 2157, 2151, 2154, 1296, 1791, 1368, 2002, 2067, 2005.

CITY COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—Before McAdam, C. J.
—A homized for the term. CITY COURT-TRIAL TERM-PART 11.-Before Hall, J .-CITY COURT-TRIAL TERM-PART III.-Before Ehrtich, J .-Adjourned for the terms. Temm—Before Nehrbas, Hall and Ehrich, J. — Appeals from orders—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 9. Appeals fro a judgments—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 9. Appeals fro a judgments—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 7. Court of over and Temmines—Before Barrett, Judge, and District Attorney Martine.—No. 1. Court of Greenal Sessions—Part I.—Before Recorder Smyth and Assistant District Attorney Purdy—Nos. 1, 2. Court of Greenal Sessions—Part II.—Before Judge Cowing and Assistant District Attorney Fitzgerali—No. 1.

FAILURE OF MARSHALL LEFFERTS & CO. Marshall Lefforts & Co. manufacturers and dealers in galvanized iron and wire, made an assignment yesterday to
James H. Far, giving preferences to the amount of \$42,000,
of which \$48,000 is in favor of S. W. Far. The business was
rarted over thirty years ago by Marshall Lefferts, the widely
known Colonel of the 7th Regiment, who was among the
first to manufacture galvanized from. Until 1870 the firm was
known as Marshall Lefferts & Bro., and then it because
Marshall Lefferts & Co. After the death of Colonel Lefferts,
the firm was reorganized, but continued to use the same
name, the partners being Marshall Lefferts, a nephew of the
Colonel, Joseoth D. Taylor and Herman E. Braun. At their
office, at Beskman and Cliff sts., it was said that the assignment was caused by the general depression in business during the last few mouths. Mr. Taylor asserted that he was
not yet in a position to make even an approximate estimate of
the condition of affairs. An examination of the books will be
made at once and a meeting of the creditors called with a view
made at once and a meeting of the forcelitors called with a view not yet in a position to make even an approximate calimate of the condition of affairs. An examination of the books will be made at once and a meeting of the creditors called with a view obtaining an extension of time or arranging for a continuation of the business. The preferences made are for money borrowed for use in the business and do not incline any mechanise creditors whatever. Business will be continued by the assignee, and the galvanizing works at Coenties Silp and Cherry at, where 100 men are employed, will be run uninterruptedly.

OPPOSED TO THE TENEMENT-HOUSE BILL, The Board of Managers of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor will oppose the passage of the bill conferring additional powers on the Board of Health, known as the Tenement-House Amendments. James Gailatin, speaking on the subject yesterday, said; We are opposed to conferring any more power on the present Board of Health. If we had a Board deserving and enjoying the confidence of the public, it would be another matter. But this so-called tenement-house bill, while it contains some good provisions, to in the main unnecessary. Is provides for the appointment of fifteen more policement to enforce the sanitary Code. The present law provides for thirty, which is enough. Then it provides for ten more me iteal lawaportors and a statistican, adding in all not less than \$35,000 a year to the sainty roll—an unnecessary expense. There are some good things in the bill, but the Board of Health now had the authority to do nearly all the bill provides for. The Board not only has extensive powers, but it can add to the Sanitary Code whenever it pleases. It has never had any trouble to find law enough to carry out its purposes. The trouble is, the laws are not enforced, and never will be until we get a new Board. e of the bill conferring additional powers on the Board

ROBBED OF HIS DIAMONDS. ROBBED OF HIS DIAMONDS.

St. Louis, March 1 (special).—An adroit diamond robbery took place yesterday on the Iron Mountain train from Memphis. A Chicago broker, Sigmund Cohen, was returning from Memphis. He carried \$5,000 worth of diamonds in a case in his inside vest pocket. He had exhibited the diamonds in Memphis and was followed by two men who secured a berth adjoining him in the sleeper. Yesterday as the train entered the city the strangers jumped off. Cohen was aroused about the same time by the porter and discovered that his diamonds wore gone. The thieves had taken the jewels from beneath Cohen's pillow, but left behind about \$900 in money.

HOW TO CONTROL THE NEXT CONGRESS.

HOW TO CONTROL THE NEXT CONGRESS.

From Congressian Boutelie's Speech at the Detroit Banquet,
February 22.

The next Congress is going to be narrowly divided, and
I tell you men here to night, if you would put a republican radical sentiment behind the Republican membership of the House, we could control it in the interests of the country. I say to you here to night that if you want to extend olive branches, if you want to extend olive branches, if you want to extend out and grasp the extended hand of men like my friend here from Vieginia (appliance and cheers); men who, while they do not abute, a swe do not ask them to abate, a jot or tittle of their manchood, have come back to stand under that flag, and do not ask us to put any other thag alongside of it. (Great appliance and cheers.) Hold out your hands to the hunted unionists of East Tennessee, the men who dwell in caverns and caves of the mountain, because of their devotion to the Stars and stripes. [Appliance.] Hold out your hand of encouragement to those black loy alists of the South, who have sweat blood in their devotion to American liberty. [Appliance.] Sometimes when I see the great overflow and excess of enthusiasm in this country for the oppressed, as it has been so often exhibited—and rigatfully, too—in behalf of downtrodden Ireland (appliance) and the wrongs that frishmen have sustained across the ocean cannot seem to see the outrage when it is perpetrated on an Irish-American in Mississippi or in Texas. [Applance.] This very day and hour, this anniversary of George Washington, in the city-that bears his name, an investigation is in progress showing acondition of things in the State of Texas that would disgrace the Comanche Indian. How many people are paying attention to It! How much of a ripple does it make upon the surface of our polities, that American have been shot down in cold blood within a few months in a State of the American Union with the ballotoxes of the people in their very hands! Do you tell me wrong as that I tell you the answer ca

and it is strong enough to grapple with this monster evit to-day.

I know what the trouble is. I see it and I feel it every nour in Washington. Members come to Congress; they are elected by a narrow margin. The Mugwaups and the Prohibitionists and the Labor vote draw away until the Prohibitionists and the Labor vote draw away until they harely get in, and they come there fearful for the major, ity behind them. When these questions come up, the question with them too often is, "will I dare do it! Will may people sustain me if I stand up like a man !" I was introduced last fall by an over-complimentary chairman in my own district as a man who had the courage of his convictions. I begged to correct him, and facing one of the largest andlences of my constituency, I said I was glad and proud to give them whatever credit there was glad and proud to give them whatever credit there was and I moved to amend the statement by olahuing only to have the courage of my constituency. (Applause, You put the courage of a constituency behind your members of Congress, even the influencing that are elected to the next Congress, and I tell you we will grapple this question and put it in process of solution. [Applause.]